SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION INFORMATION COMMISSION

4th Year

No 81

December 1st 1970

ADDRESS:
HT 1217 B-SVN (6)
C/O
DAZIMINA HANOI
19, Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, DRV N
and all SVNR Embassies, Information Offices in foreign countries.

6 JAN 26 1971
Cont Copy

editorial

Toward the NFL Founding Anniversary

DECEMBER, a month of historical significance for the South Vietnamese people, is approaching. Just ten years from then, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation came into being. It was the inevitable sequel to our people's long and hard resistance against American aggression which, at that time, developed into a high tide and called for the formation of a solid political organization possessed of a sound program, and strong and clever enough to push the South Vietnamese revolutionary movement toward total victory.

In the past ten years, under the direction of the NFL, the people of South Viet Nam have made big strides on the path to national salvation. Their matchless achievements demonstrate that the NFL has lived up to its glorious duty towards the nation as well as its heavy international obligations to their friends in all continents.

In the same period, under the NFL banner — that of a great cause — the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces have brought into full play their intelligence and talent, not sparing their blood and property, determined to put into practice President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: "We would rather make every sacrifice than accept a foreign rule over our country and servitude." And in fact, with every passing year, the NFL has become better steeled, more mature, and recorded greater successes.

In this process, the South Vietnamese people have enlisted warm sympathy and tremendous assistance from freedom- and justice-loving mankind, including progressive Americans, sympathy and assistance which has been ceaselessly growing.

The world's peoples see in the NFL not only the clearsighted organizer and leader of the South Vietnamese people's fight, who has laid down a fair and reasonable basis for a peaceful solution of the South Vietnamese issue but also find in it a staunch and faithful comrade-in-arms standing in the forefront against the common enemy — the US imperialist aggressors.

THE US imperialists flew into a rage in face of the birth of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. They have been resenting with impotence its constant growth. On the other hand, December 20 comes back each year as a great occasion for our people and our friends around the world. For us it is a V-Day, one on which we rejoice at our achievements, and for the latter, an occasion to show their militant solidarity with our resistance against American aggression. This year, active preparations have been under way to mark this historic date.

Throughout the land, in a stirring atmosphere, our fellow-countrymen are engaged in an emulation drive. Liberation organizations, together with the PLAF, are reviewing the results of their combat and production accomplishments and the build-up of their forces over the past ten years. The rear area competing with the forefront, the plains with the mountain regions, the country with the towns — in all the three strategic areas there is prevailing an enthusiastic atmosphere in which our people will commemorate the historic anniversary, a land mark in the nation's epic resistance.

(Continued on page 5)

Dear Readers

On the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the NFL, **South Viet Nam in Struggle** will bring out a 20-odd page special issue with a substantial content and form.

It will come out on December 12, 1970, two days after the regular number 82.

We hope you will give it a friendly reception.

SOUTH VIET NAM IN STRUGGLE

Harvest begins.

UNIVERSAL SUPPORT FOR SOUTH VIET NAM FLOOD - HIT AND STRONG CRITICISM OF US-PUPPET BEHAVIOUR

SWEDEN :

28 youths in Norrkoping called at the Information Bureau of the SVNR PRG with messages of sympathy and 110 *hronor* to South Viet Nam's flood-stricken people.

The Swedish left-wing women's organization also contributed 2,000 *dollars* and the Swedish Committee for Medical Aid to Viet Nam 2,000 *hronor* to the relief fund.

The Swedish Organization in support for the NFL sent a letter of sympathy to the SVNR PRG and requested it to forward 50,000 *hronor* to the people of the hit areas.

NORWAY :

The Norwegian "Support Viet Nam Movement" decided to earmark 85,000 *hronor* from its budget for purchase of medical equipment for the Vietnamese people. It also urged other organizations in Norway to step up assistance to the South Vietnamese flood victims.

The Norwegian Communist Party, the Norwegian Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam and the "Viet Nam Solidarity Movement" in Norway issued strong statements against the US imperialists' and their Saigon agents' taking advantage of the disaster to commit atrocities against the stricken civilians.

DENMARK :

The Viet Nam Committee 69 of Denmark and the Danish Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam sent cables to the SVNR PRG with expressions of sympathy for the flood victims and a severe condemnation of US-puppet criminal actions against them. The above-mentioned organizations also appealed to the Danish people and political and social bodies to raise a relief fund.

CUBA :

The Cuba Committee of Solidarity with the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples called a press conference to denounce US-puppet horrors against flood victims in South Viet Nam. Mrs Melba Hernandez, chairwoman of the Committee, urged the world press to castigate such dastardly deeds.

SOVIET UNION, KOREA, GDR, POLAND :

The Soviet Women's Union, various Korean mass organizations, the National Front of Democratic Germany, the GDR Red Cross Society, the Polish National United Front and the Polish Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples sent messages to their South Viet Nam counterparts with heartfelt condolences for the stricken population and stern criticism of US and Saigon brutalities against them.

STATE LEADERS CONDOLE WITH SOUTH VIET NAM FLOOD VICTIMS

UPON learning that recently five provinces in Central Trung Bo (South Viet Nam) were hit by devastating floods, many state leaders: Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China, Premier Kim Il Sung of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Secretary General of the Rumanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceaucescu, Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, Premier Joseph Cyrankiewicz of the Polish People's Republic Premier Mehmet Sehu of the People's Republic of Albania, President of the Lao Patriotic Front Prince Souphanouvong, Premier Penn Nouth of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front E. Erben... have sent messages to Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and to Mr Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to express their deep sympathy with the victims of floods in South Viet Nam. They have also voiced their utmost indignation at, and severe censure of, the US imperialists and their Saigon agents' taking advantage of the calamities to implement their atrocious scheme against the stricken population.

STATEMENT OF THE "COMMITTEE FOR BETTER PENITENTIARY REGIME IN SOUTH VIET NAM"

ACCORDING to Western reports, the "Committee for Better Penitentiary Regime in South Viet Nam", which groups parents of prisoners, students and several opposition personalities, has issued a statement demanding that the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration take the following measures in favour of the prisoners :

— To liberate the detained persons who have not yet been tried or have been discharged as well as the children, pregnant women and elderly people ;

— To put an end to all illegal arrest and detention ;

— To give up the policy of violence, especially the tortures and ill-treatment of prisoners ;

— To consider the political prisoners as opponents to the present administration but, not as criminals, by respecting their human dignity and honour ;

— To set up organs of reception, assistance and orientation for those who have paid off their penalty so that they can reinstate themselves in the society.

The Committee calls on the intellectual organizations and personalities and people of others strata at home and abroad to join campaigns and take other measures so as to obtain as quickly as possible the better detention conditions for prisoners.

VIETNAMESE MOTHERS

1. — A cyclocab stopped in front of the Reeducation Department, Dinh Tien Hoang Avenue. On the vehicle, a heap of bags and rattan baskets. A woman over fifty hurriedly alighted and set about unloading her things.

On seeing me, she asked,

"Would you please look after these bags, I will come out presently."

"All right."

Five minutes later, she stepped out of the Department, looking furious.

"What's the matter?"

"No boat before the day after tomorrow. And this is not the first time they put it off, all that food will go bad. Where can I get the money to buy fresh one?"

"I've got word that a boat was leaving today, so I came, leaving to themselves four small children. People gave me most of the food, I only brought some. And here I am!"

"I have been delayed day after day," a woman standing nearby cut in. "But I don't mind the cost for I want to go and see my son. I just don't whether he is alive or dead, in good or bad health. I have sent many letters and money and other things, but I have got no answer and I am afraid he has been liquidated."

She startled as she uttered the last ominous word.

2. — I have made the acquaintance of an old woman in Dalat. She had an only son, a senior student of law. He was arrested in August 1969 but has not yet been tried. When he was at the General Department he was tortured to incapacity. After five months of enquiry, he was transferred to Chi Hoa prison. His mother came to see him but she could not meet him because he was confined in the "Film Section," a another version of the Tiger Cage in Con Son. She asked some friends to intercede with the Head of the Chi Hoa Reeducation Centre and was allowed to see her son. When he was brought out, she burst into lamentation : a fellow-prisoner had to carry him on his back for he could no longer walk.

3. — I also know the mother of a pupil arrested since 1968. Perhaps this 16-year-old boy has committed no offence, so the drumhead court martial has had to acquit him. But he was kept in Chi Hoa, then transferred to Con Son to be beaten and sprayed with powdered lime. Even now, nobody knows whether he is alive or dead there.

4. — The same thing happened to Mrs N. her son, a student of law, was apprehended in 1968. After five months of torture, the Front tribunal having found not the slightest evidence against him, passed a suspended sentence. But he continued to be beaten savagely at the Chi Hoa Reeducation Centre, then transferred to Tan Hiep, and finally to Con Son ! The last place, as the screws there say. At Con Son he was again manhandled and kept in a tiger cage. Until now, there has been no news about him.

Having many small children to look after, his mother is unable to take the necessary demarches to get the permission to see him. I say "demarches" for the pass is very difficult, if not impossible to obtain (so far only two inmates of the tiger cage have been allowed to see relatives). The women has cried her eyes dim.

5. — I know a gentle and small mother who went and saw his son at Con Son, which was the expedition of her life. His son, a student, had been arrested and condemned to hard labour, then released with a heart which throbbed 120 beats a minute. Two months later, he was summoned to a physical examination. The doctor found that his heart recorded 140 beats a minute. He was inducted all the same because the army was short of non-commissioned officers. His life hung by a thread because a nearly shell explosion would be enough to bring his heart to a standstill.

6. — Mrs T's son, a pupil was jailed for two years in many prisons. Tortured in various police stations and the Reeducation Centre, detained and beaten in Chi Hoa, Con Son, a tiger cage, etc... until he was disabled then set free.

His body bears many scars, especially on his feet, round and swollen scars left by nails driven there.

7. — The mothers of tortured sons feel their pains in their own flesh, in their quivering hearts.

The Vietnamese mothers completely commune with their sons. They feel proud when their sons are good, ashamed when they are bad, anxious when they are in danger. They suffer an excruciating pain when their sons are victims of injustice.

The Vietnamese mothers stint themselves on food and clothing for their sons to eat their fill and to be decently dressed, suffer humiliation for their sons' glory, and balk at nothing for their sons to rise in the world.

It is a pity for the mothers whose sons are arrested, tortured, subjected to injustice and oppression. However, one feels more compassion for, and share the shame of, the mothers whose sons oppress other people, foster injustice and corruption in the society, help foreigners extend an atrocious war which slaughters millions of their fellow-countrymen, the mothers who are deeply grieved for having given birth to such criminal sons."

NGUYEN THI LIEN NHU

(Translated from an article published in early August 1970 by the Dai Dan Toc in Saigon)

NO MILITARY ADVENTUROUS ACTIONS OF THE US IMPERIALISTS CAN SAVE THEM FROM FINAL DEFEAT

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam on November 22 issued the following statement concerning the extremely serious war acts taken by the US imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam:

"... Of late, pretexting the downing by the North Vietnamese armed forces and people of an observation plane in the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, US Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird resorted to piratic allegations, arrogating to the US the right to strike at the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. The Vietnamese people, the progressive world public opinion and many peace- and justice-loving Governments have sternly condemned the war-like and arrogant statement of Melvin Laird, pointing out that such a statement is a preposterous argument aimed at covering up the continuation and the intensification of the US war acts against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the prolongation of the war of aggression in South Viet Nam and the widening of the wars in Cambodia and Laos.

On November 21, putting into effect these premeditated plans, the US imperialists sent many flights of aircraft to encroach upon the airspace of Haiphong, Quang Ninh, Ha Tay, Hoa Binh, Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provinces, fire rockets on the outskirts of Hanoi and attack a number of densely populated areas, killing or injuring a number of civilians. A camp of pilots captured in North Viet Nam was also hit, a number of pilots detained there were wounded. According to Western reports, the same day, the US imperialists dispatched one more aircraft-carrier of the 7th fleet to the Gulf of Tonkin to step up the attack against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the liberated areas in Laos.

These extremely serious acts of war of the US imperialists have violated openly the independence, sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, seriously threatened the work of the Paris conference on Viet Nam and seriously undermined peace in Indochina. Such acts have exposed the obdurate and bellicose nature of the US imperialists, and openly challenged the Vietnamese people and the peace- and justice-loving world public. They have further proved the 5-point proposal made by Nixon is but a fraud. In fact, the US has planned new military adventures in order to make up for their defeats in South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

With a high sense of vigilance and combat readiness, and to defend the independence, sovereignty and security of the country, the armed forces and people of North Viet Nam have duly punished the US pirates, shooting down 6 American aircraft and damaged many others.

The South Vietnamese people warmly hail the fraternal armed forces and people in the North who have bravely and unflinchingly fought for the defence of the great rear area of the whole country and recorded new and brilliant victories.

The people and the Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam sternly condemn the US imperialists' extremely serious acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, resolutely expose all the schemes of the US to step up its new military adventures. They warn the US imperialists: every criminal act taken by them against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will meet with riposte by the South Vietnamese people and armed forces five or ten times harder. No military adventurous actions of the US imperialists can save them from final defeat in their war of aggression in South Viet Nam. The American people, the progressive people all over the world will surely strengthen their solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, to resolutely stay the bloody bellicose hands of the US imperialists.

In implementation of the sacred Testament of great President Ho Chi Minh, with their iron-like determination, the South Viet Nam people and armed forces are resolved to push up and persevere in their struggle, deal yet heavier blows at the US aggressors and their puppets and win complete victory for the cause of liberating the South, defending the North and proceeding towards the peaceful reunification of the country, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace in Indochina, South-East Asia and the world."

ATTACKING A POST

TAN was awakened by the booms and bangs of shells.

"Look out, we're in for it!", he said to himself when seeing the pale smoked light at the entrance to the dug-out. Enemy artillery went on pounding. A shell crashing near the shelters rained earth and dust from the ceiling on the combatants.

Platoon leader Lanh awoke. Xuat, an anti-tank gunner, opening his eyes asked:

"A near hit, isn't it, boys?"

No answer. A few seconds later, Xuat was snoring again.

Such enemy artillery strikes near areas where NFL troops were hidden, were common occurrences. But how was it that the hammering lasted this time for hours? Tan asked himself:

"Is it possible that they have scented we are here?"

He strained his ears to listen and make out various types of guns. The deep dull explosions were punctuated by sharp ones.

"A routine shelling," he concluded. "If they had spotted us, they would have given us hell."

There was a lull.

Tan closed his eyes, trying to get some sleep and be in fighting trim for the night engagement. He had hardly fallen asleep when Lanh woke him up:

"Tan, Tan..! they are attacking!"

Tan sat up at once. Thoughts flashed through his mind: "They are all around us. Our next base is a long way off. If we are spotted, they'll have us on the run. The enemy will tighten their noose around us, they are ten times our strength, their fire power is very great. We are scattered here and cannot concentrate our punch..."

Such circumstances turn each fighter into a commander and so Tan became one. Each shelter should fight to the bitter end. The combatants had been all conscious of such a danger when they discussed the plan to raze post M, — held by "independent thugs," — to loosen the enemy's grip on many villages.

The clatter of rapid machine-guns and the thuds of mortars burst nearer and nearer. The apprehension that their planned action might be spoiled raised the tension to bursting point.

Infantry fire began, indicating that the enemy was carrying on a "search and destroy" operation. From their dug-outs, our men could even hear them swear and shout.

Lanh held a grenade clutched in his hand, his eyes glued on the entrance to his shelter. Xuat was ready to let off his anti-tank gun. Everybody was on the alert.

There was a sudden silence.

For half an hour, nothing happened.

Incertitude increased the suspense.

Tan slowly put his head out to observe from behind a tuft of grass. A puff of pungent smoke brought tears to his eyes. The dry vegetation was blazing. Fanned by the sea wind, the fire was extending in his direction.

"They have set fire to this area...," Tan said. "That means they don't know we are here."

The flames swept over the dug-outs. Choked with smoke, the fighters coughed and coughed. Xuat and Lanh closed their eyes, feverishly fanning off the flames with their helmets. How hot it was! They clenched their teeth and waited.

At twilight, they finally left their smoked and musty shelters to assemble at the appointed place.

After an uncomfortable long day, they were glad to meet again safe and sound but they neither laughed nor spoke aloud.

After listening to a report on the state of preparedness of his unit and a roll-call, Tan heaved a sigh of relief. He drew in a deep breath of marine air then had a powwow with his subalterns: Had they been spotted? If yes, what would be the indications of it?

A seemingly connected series of situations spelled out that the enemy had guessed their intention, but Tan said: "We'll go ahead to-night for they surely don't know our exact strength and plan. Otherwise they would have fielded stronger forces with a greater fire power instead of mounting a casual sweep."

Tan's unit began to creep through the barbed wire fence and minefield surrounding post M. Tan accompanied the spearhead group which was only an obstacle away from the communication trench.

In the dim and cold starlight, the blockhouses stood out against the sky like enormous mounds. The unceasing murmur of the sea alternated with the distant booming of bombs.

There were sudden explosions in the direction of post K. A few seconds later, the alert was given at post M. Sounds of quick footsteps and a rattling of guns were heard.

Tan bit his lips. He shivered when a drop of dew fell on his nape. He thought to himself: "One of our units is attacking post K..."

In the communication trench before Tan and Lanh, about six metres away, three silhouettes were moving along.

"Hell! orders from the lieutenant," a harsh voice rang. "All clear! Let's go!"

The enemy went back to sleep.

Tan's advance group stole past the watch tower into the CP.

Tan silently thanked his brothers-in-arms for having been so courageous.

The thugs who had buried alive dozens of villagers in the beach, cut off the breasts of women, forced fathers to eat bread soaked in their sons' blood, were now sound asleep.

Our liberation fighters were waiting.

A series of thundering explosions is the CP shook the whole post. The enemy R. 15's were soon silenced.

Twenty minutes later, the two platoons and the officers of the "independent company" of thugs with their American advisors were lying motionless in the blockhouses and trenches of post M.

VAN DUONG

Saigon

under americans' iron heels

PUPPET Premier Tran Thien Khiem recently signed a decree to set up an "Inter-ministerial Committee" to supervise the "tax control" campaign which started on Nov. 11 for 40 billion piastres (Saigon currency) to fill the big deficit in the war budget. New impositions were instituted, and income tax was raised from 3 to 10 per cent.

MORE PAPERS SEIZED :

On Nov. 13, 1970, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration seized 7 papers: *Tin Sang* (Morning News), *Dan Chu Moi* (New Democracy), *Su That* (Truth), *Anh Sang* (Light), *Song Manh* (Strong Life) and *Lap Truong* (Stand) for "sowing panic among the population."

On Nov. 14, 1970, they again banned three papers *Ngon Luan* (Opinion), *Doc Lap* (Independence) and *Tu Chu* (Self-Rule) for "contravening press regulations." The *Ngon Luan* and *Doc Lap* had carried articles criticizing the presence of US aggressors in South Viet Nam, and the *Tu Chu* reported that "the National Front for Liberation had given 2 million piasters as relief to flood victims in Central Trung Bo."

So within 9 days, the ruling junta victimized 17 papers. From March 13, 1970 up to now, that is in 8 months, they confiscated in all 235 issues of newspapers.

STUDENTS' STRUGGLE

● *Saigon Moi (New Saigon)* reported on Nov. 5 that about 300 students of the Saigon Teachers' College brought to the Quang Trung military training centre had left the camp in protest against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem junta's compulsory military training for students.

● On Nov. 18, at a teach-in by Saigon students, a professor of renown strongly scored the US aggressors' "sway over Viet Nam's culture." He insisted that "the Vietnamese should use national culture as a weapon against alien aggression; only in so doing can they get rid of the germs of foreign decadent culture." "All South Vietnamese townsfolk must rise up against the Yankees," he urged, "to wipe out their influence in South Viet Nam if this beautiful national land is to be renewed and national culture is to blossom."

● On Nov. 5, the Flood Victim Relief Committee composed of representatives from student and other circles in Saigon met to discuss a plan to organize collections and help flood-stricken areas in Central Trung Bo.

At present, in each College or Faculty of the Saigon University a sub-committee was set up to see to the collections. The Saigon General Association of Students has staged a benefit cultural festival.

PUPPET ARMY WAR WOUNDED AGAINST VICTIMIZATION

● Following hunger-strikes, "head-shaving" campaigns and "blood-written protest letters" sent to puppet authorities, more than 10,000 war invalids in South Viet Nam cities have joined in a new "head-shaving" drive against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem persecution.

● They moreover demanded that the ruling triumvirate give satisfaction to their claims for primary necessities and set free all their mates still illegally detained.

● In Saigon, in the course of a "head-shaving" ceremony, the chairman of the War Wounded Association denounced the Saigon regime's obstinacy and double-dealing towards war disabled. On this occasion the Association appealed to all religious sects and political parties for support to its actions.

A number of attendants, including a Saigon "MP", bared the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique's misrepresentation of, and slander against, the war wounded's movement, destruction of their dwelling houses and absence of concern for their living conditions.

STRIKERS' INITIAL SUCCESS

An initial success was recorded by the 20,000 strikers at the RMK-BRJ firm. The US managers had to meet some of their demands, including the right to sick leave; overtime pay for those working on official holidays, supply of ambulances to workers victims of accidents, respect for the rights of workers' representatives, agreement of workers' representatives to any change in the firm's regulations, re-hiring of dismissed representatives of workers, and full pay for them for the time they were forced out of work.

The US firm however did not accept a wage lift of 10-30% and invoked various pretexts to postpone the solution of this issue for another 3 months. As a result, the workers' action is still going on.

2,700 SVN ORPHANS FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHT TO LIVE

Saigon's paper *Cong Luan* reported that early this month, 2,700 children in the Long Thanh (Bien Hoa) orphan centre staged an unlimited hunger-strike in protest against the puppet provincial authorities' refusal to supply them with daily necessities.

They denounced the Bien Hoa puppet administration for having given them no help over the past three years and for having instead wantonly fired at the centre and carried out searches there, after levelling slanderous charges at them. Recently their oil ration was cut by half, which interfered with electricity and water supply as well as other activities in the centre.

The 2,700 inmates began their action on November 3. They called for help from mass organizations, religious believers, students, pupils, newsmen and the people throughout South Viet Nam.

"CAMPAIGN FOR THE PEOPLE" OR "CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE PEOPLE?"

From September 9 to November 17, 1970 Saigon puppets have launched the so-called "Campaign for the People" in a series of provinces in South Viet Nam.

During the drive in Saigon-Gia Dinh alone, over 143,502 civilians have been arrested or victimized.

The Saigon regime claimed that it had rounded up over 5 thousand Awols, and 4,000 draft dodgers.

The "Campaign for the People" has thus turned out to be one against the people.

Saigon police brutalizing students.

Popular front for peace issues manifesto

DURING its formal appearance before the people of various strata on November 7 at the Ngoc Phuong Monastry in Gia Dinh province, the Popular Front for Peace issued the following 10-point manifesto:

"1. To demand for the withdrawal of allied (US and satellite) troops from Viet Nam as an inevitable precondition to end the war.

2. To restore peace on the basis of the national right to self-determination...

3. To demand for the establishment of a government that genuinely represents the South Vietnamese people so as to end the war, then meeting the aspiration of the people.

4. To fight for true independence and freedom including the fundamental liberties ensured by the international manifesto on human rights so as to enable every citizen to raise his voice in matters of a decisive character toward the nation's destiny.

5. To set up a true democratic regime, and to oppose every form of civil or military dictatorship.

6. To struggle for an equal, sound and advanced society in conformity with the traditional virtues of the nation and mankind's trend of development.

7. To strive for an independent economy with self-reliance as the main basis and without economic dependence on foreign countries. Ready acceptance of aid from friendly countries without conditions attached that might harm the nation's independence.

8. To strive for the building and promotion of national, scientific and advanced culture, ending all the evils that undermine the spirit of sovereignty and dauntlessness of the nation.

9. To set up friendly relations with all the peace-loving countries in the world.

10. To set up alliance on an equal footing with all the movements in the world that share the same goal of achieving the people's happiness through the defence of peace and freedom."

Preparations for the great occasion.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NFL 10th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS

SOUTH Viet Nam is feverishly preparing the 10th NFL founding anniversary celebrations.

From the centre down to the grass-roots level, mass organizations, peasants, workers, intellectuals, youths, pioneers, women... are holding heated meetings to review their past work.

The branches around the central organs are also active. The papers Liberation, Liberation Army, South Viet Nam in Struggle and many other papers and magazines are getting materials for their special issues ready, while Liberation Radio is working on a special programme for December 20.

The Liberation Publishing House will put out literary works in French and English such as a collection of short stories (published in the last 10 years), a Collection of Poems (published in the last 10 years), a narrative about "Hero To Van Dinh," "Our street up in arms" (a juvenile), drawings such as "Ten pages of art," musical works such as: "Ten compositions," photos such as "A book of selected photos" (published in the last 10 years), ten artistic photos about the fighting, and many pictures for exhibition in 28 countries to illustrate the resistance of the South Vietnamese people, as well as a collection of stamps about Lenin and Ho Chi Minh's birth anniversaries and 10 years of activity of the Front. Moreover, the Liberation Studio will screen three documentaries: "The home land of the liberation fighter" (to be shown at the Leipzig-November 1970 film festival), "Nguyen Thi Minh Khai School" and "Let us tighten our encirclement."

SVN TU greets PA anniversary

THE Committee of the South Viet Nam Liberation Federation of Trade-Unions has sent a message of congratulations to the Central Committee of the *South Viet Nam Liberation Peasants' Association* on the occasion of the latter's 10th founding anniversary (November 23, 1970).

The message underlined that for the past ten years, the Liberation Peasants' Association has made constant efforts in educating, rallying and encouraging the peasants to vie one another, and unite closely so as to overcome all calamities and endure all sacrifices for the noble cause of the people and national salvation.

The message went on: "Under your guidance, the peasant class in South Viet Nam has preserved and steadily developed its indomitable revolutionary tradition, closely united with other classes within the National Front for Liberation, to defeat all the US puppet schemes in their 'pacification' plan, hold and broaden the liberated area, defend the revolutionary administration and supply to the Revolution a boundless source of manpower and food."

World Preparations for NFL Founding Anniversary (Dec. 20)

EVERY year, as December 20, the founding anniversary of the NFL' approaches, preparations are made by world peoples for the celebration of this event, as a token of sympathy with, and support for South Viet Nam's legitimate struggle. Such preparations have begun very early and on a very large scale this year.

Right in June 1970, the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the International Organization of Journalists appealed to member organizations to keep Dec. 20, 1970 as the greatest day of international solidarity with the South Vietnamese people. It also decided to hold an international competition for journalists on the occasion. All newspaper article and photo entries will be exhibited at the 7th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists at Havana, January 1971. The appeal has elicited widespread response from progressive newspapermen.

The 8th Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth has decided to observe Dec. 20 this year as Day for Solidarity of the World Youth with Fighting Young South Vietnamese. On the occasion, extensive activities of the youth will take place in the capitals of many European, Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Variegated forms of activity have been adopted by the peoples in various countries to greet the historical day of the South Vietnamese.

In Western Germany and West Berlin, since October 1970, over 30 organizations for solidarity with, and support for, Viet Nam have been stepping up the "Initiatives of International Solidarity with Viet Nam" campaign to mark Dec. 20. Masses of youth and other social sections in Francfort-on-Main, Hamburg, Dortmand, Hanover, etc... have held sessions to exchange views on, and welcome, the SVNR PRG new initiative put forth on Sept. 17, and demanded that the US imperialists put an end to their aggression against Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, withdraw totally and unconditionally US and satellite troops from Viet Nam and other Indochinese countries. Since October 20, a "Solidarity Week with Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian Peoples" has been observed in Bonn with a big rally at the great Lecture Hall of the University. Within the frame-work of this solidarity week, many similar rallies have been or will be held in other places, and the movement for 100,000 Deutsch Marks in support of Viet Nam has been enthusiastically responded to by the youth and people of West Germany and West Berlin.

In Norway as early as August 1970, the *Solidarity Committee with Viet Nam* decided to organize a week of support for Viet Nam from Oct. 19 to 25 and to commemorate with solemnity the 10th founding anniversary of the NFL on Dec. 20, 1970. The Week of Support for Viet Nam has drawn a warm response from Norway's social strata. Meetings in support of Viet Nam were held in Oslo, Gjovik and an exhibition on Viet Nam opened at the Oslo University Square, with thousands of visitors signing a go den book for Viet Nam.

Toward the NFL...

(Continued from page 1)

Everywhere in the world, our friends are preparing to share our people's joy on the same occasion. International and regional organizations have issued appeals and passed resolutions on the observance of days, weeks and months of solidarity with Viet Nam. There will be Vietnamese film shows, exhibitions of books and newspapers, special radio broadcasts, special TV programs, on Viet Nam in many countries. With these and other media, our friends will spell out their heartfelt feelings and unfailing support for the Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the architect of all the achievements of the South Vietnamese.

We are going to celebrate the NFL anniversary this year at a time when the Nixon administration is bent on prolonging the war and intensifying it in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. Stepped-up use of B-52s and chemical agents against the liberated areas in the three countries, continued aggression against Cambodia by Saigon troops, US air strikes against a number of populated areas in the DRVN have shown unmistakably that the Nixon administration is obstinately thwarting the aspirations for peace and independence of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples. Confronted with such a situation, the world's peoples, the American included, are joining hands with us to urge an end to the aggression, the withdrawal of US troops, removal of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, and the right for the people of South Viet Nam to settle themselves their own affairs without American interference. By launching a new drive, by preparing spectacular commemorations of the founding anniversary of the National Front for Liberation this year, our friends in all continents once again make plain their militant solidarity with our people engaged in a battle to a bitter end.

WE are deeply moved by the good tidings from our friends all over the world. That is a powerful source of inspiration for our people. And we sincerely thank them for the backing they have been giving to our national-liberation struggle waged under the glowing banner of the NFL. We shall do everything we can to prove worthy of their wholehearted support, valuable encouragement and tremendous assistance. It is the determination of our people and armed forces to keep up our resistance for national salvation in conjunction with the Cambodian and Lao peoples, until the US imperialists are driven out of the Indochinese peninsula, and our historical duty toward our nation and our international obligations toward the world's progressive peoples are fulfilled.

SOUTH VIET NAM

BATTALION 49

ACTING up to the watchword "Less men in the camp and more on the road," everyone in the army transport Battalion 49 was eager to join the transport groups and move supplies to the front in time and in good order.

Once all the men in the 1st company of the battalion left their barrack to form a single file of transport workers pushing bicycles loaded with food and ammunition by torch light and in the darkest of night. Whether on top of a steep slope or in a storage area by the road-side, every officer of the battalion, from the commander to his assistants, was always present on the scene to direct and take part in the transport operation.

"The bigger loads we carry, the greater victories our men will win at the front." This slogan spurred fighters and cadres of the battalion to increase their transport quota continually. The original mark of 50kg per bicycle was quickly surpassed. In March 1968, Tran Van Hoa set the record of 200 kg per bicycle. In May, this was bettered by 30kg by Huu and Vang, and in July it was brought to 270 kg by Khanh and Doan. The 5th squad soon moved ahead to become the standard-bearer of the battalion. There were only nine men in the squad, six of whom freshly back from hospital, remained very weak. Yet, after a short period, through united effort and mutual assistance, they too brought the average quota to 220 kg per bicycle. The squad was renowned for its highest number of work-days in a year with one hundred per cent of its members present on the road in most days.

The movement to break the record set by the 5th squad quickly spread to all units of the battalion.

A new record was toppled within a few hours. Nho, Vang, Thai, Luong, Tuong, Dac, Huu and Khanh achieved each 300 kg per bicycle. Many men assured 30 work-days in a month. When the road was impassable for bicycles, To Huu Mai took an 80 kg load of rice on his shoulders and crossed the mountain, and he did this regularly for a whole month. Duong Van Ha carried two recoilless gun barrels across a steep slope, climbing at times one hundred steps in a stretch.

From 1968 to 1969, operating on a very rugged terrain, men of the battalion transported an average of 260 kg, and sometimes 300 kg per bicycle. Tuong, Luong, Dac, Huu and Khanh regularly carried 380 kg per bicycle and once reached the 400 kg-mark.

To increase constantly the transport efficiency, members of the battalion have battled against incredible obstacles to improve the roads, transforming slippery and muddy jungle tracks passable only for pedestrians into roads on which one can push heavily loaded bicycles with relative ease.

In the midst of the rainy season of 1968, the battalion units topped their transport target by 20 to 100 per cent. In 1969, the battalion was transferred to a much more rugged terrain. Yet, its efficiency increased tenfold. In three years the battalion built tens of thousands of metres of road, repaired or built hundreds of small bridges to ensure smooth traffic of the transport vehicles.

Members of the battalion have introduced many innovations not only to help lighten the job and surmount obstacles but also to ensure good preservation of the supplies as well as the means of transport.

Once, heavy rains threatened to wash away a war supplies store.

A unit of the battalion immediately set to work and they moved all the 450 tons of supplies to safety within a night. At another time, a storage was attacked by US planes. A case of ammunition was hit and exploded. Braving the danger, members of the battalion rushed in under fierce bombing and strafing by enemy planes to move out all the remaining cases.

In addition to fulfilling well the tasks assigned, Battalion 49 also assisted the friendly units and maintained good relations with the population.

The battalion excelled not only as an army transport unit but also as a fighting unit and this actually accounted for its great reputation among all the transport units of the People's Liberation Forces.

Since late 1967 the battalion has taken part in nearly 100 battles. It has wiped out 1,138 enemy, shot down 18 planes, gutted 6 M.113 troop carriers, wrecked 11 machineguns, captured 11 walkies-talkies and a large quantity of military equipment.

From its arduous battles have emerged many examples of heroism and high devotion and many exploits which give pride to the entire battalion.

Though formed only recently, Battalion 49 has been cited for its unity, combativeness and dedication and its achievements in all fields: transport, fighting, organization, disease prevention, cultural and art activities..

In the past three years, Battalion 49 has grown quickly and recorded many brilliant accomplishments that earned it a floating emulation banner and a Liberation Exploit Order, First Class, awarded by the Command of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the titles "Heroic Unit" and "Standard-bearer of the army transport service in the Mekong delta."

Wind

I was bending my steps southwards
In a light breeze.
How cool and fresh
And how refreshingly bracing!

Through posts cleared of enemy troops,
On fields spreading limitless
Up to the unobstructed skyline,
The breeze was sweeping.

Oh breeze! Oh breeze!
The foe has fled,
The sky is boundlessly blue,
The fields are filling their lungs
With puffs of your freshness.

The flags are waving,
The lotuses in the lake,
The bloom-covered maize bank on the river
Are singing to your music.

You fondle every jadestone
On each branch of blossom,
You caress every grain of rice,
You spray fragrance
All over our land.

Oh breeze! Oh breeze!
Let me come on your wings.
Blow on! Blow on!
And make the whole sky smell sweet.

HAI LE

A woman-teacher of Cu Chi

TAM had taught from a pupil. When she learned in the third form, she already volunteered to take a literacy class.

Because of her youth, people did not want to entrust her with their children. Tam however, put all her mind in the job. Soon more came to her class. By dint of hard work in her spare time, Tam became a full-fledged teacher and a pioneer in organizing classes. Once she was charged with setting up a school near an enemy post. People were reluctant to send their children there. At first, Tam wavered, then she realized the importance of her duty "to show these fledgeling how to fly" and plunged headlong into it. Every day, she went with the eldest pupils gathering building material. Soon the population lent them a helping hand. When the school was completed, people were loud in their praises. After one month of teaching, Tam was asked to build another one, then another...

ONE rainy season, the enemy were "sweeping" the area. Her school was set afire. Tam then asked people to let her use their houses as classrooms. But they hesitated to send their children to school. So she had to undertake a house-to-house persuasion drive. At last the class was reactivated.

One day, the enemy pounded the area. Rapidly Tam led the children to the trenches. As a fire was triggered by the shells, she rushed into the classroom and picked up all the books and copy-books left behind then returned to her pupils. After the barrage, enemy troops were hellilifted in and began setting fire to the school. Tam courageously confronted them: "This school has been erected by the population for the children. Why do you want to burn it down?" Encouraged by the teacher's example, the pupils joined in: "Don't burn the school!" Then Tam and the children lined themselves up to the way to the soldiers who had at last to leave them alone.

When the spring offensive broke out Tam was enthused. All her five grown-up brothers and sisters enlisted. She had to look after the household. Every day, she rose up very early, cooked rice for her young brothers and sisters, and bran mash for the pigs, led the buffalo to pasture, then went to school. There she taught two classes from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and returned for lunch. But when somebody was needed to carry the wounded or supplies she always came forward. During an engagement she evacuated a wounded on her back.

One morning, there was an alert. Hurriedly Tam rushed out and trapped a grenade. She had no sooner finished than the enemy came. Bang! Two puppet soldiers were killed and several others wounded. All her exploits earned her the admiration of her pupils who wanted to follow in her steps.

When a village liberation Committee was set up, Tam was put in charge of cultural affairs. On the polling day, said many elders, "Though still very young, she is a dedicated militant." And she received all the votes.

A Historic Gain on the Land of the Phoenix

THE Albanian news Agency has released an announcement by the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour that the plan for electrification of the Albanian Countryside had been fulfilled before schedule.

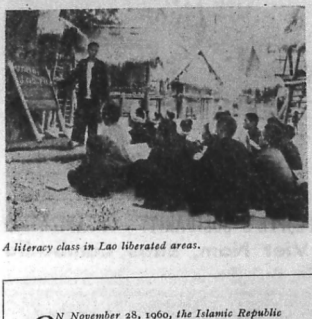
The South Vietnamese were highly gratified at this achievement of the fraternal Albanian people, which has placed Albania among the first countries in the world with electricity in all its villages. It will help develop all round economic production, specially in agriculture and animal husbandry, and raise the people's standard of living.

LAOS 500 Enemy Wiped Out within 15 Days

WITHIN the first fortnight of November 1970, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people in Xieng Khoang and Savannakhet provinces put out of action over 500 US and puppet troops, shot down 5 US aircraft, and captured or destroyed many weapons and other war material, according to first reports released by *KPL*.

In the period under review, the armed forces and people in Xieng Khoang province put out of combat over 300 enemy troops, shot down 3 US aircraft, seized or destroyed many weapons and other war material and forced the enemy to withdraw from Ban Na, Muong Pot and Phu Xeo areas and many other strategic positions southwest of the Plain of Jars — Xieng Khoang region.

Meanwhile, the Lao patriotic armed forces and people in Savannakhet province put out of action 200 enemy troops and shot down 2 US aircraft.



A literacy class in Lao liberated areas.

Samdech Penn Nouth Visits North Viet Nam

AT the invitation of Premier of the DRVN Government Pham Van Dong, Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime-Minister of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia, and Mme Penn Nouth, paid a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from November 12 to 21, 1970.

They were accompanied by General Duong Sam Ol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament, and Mme Duong Sam Ol; Thiounn Mumm, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Minister of Economy and Finance; Keat Chhon, candidate member and Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Minister of the Premier's Office; Hak Seang Layny, member of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Heng Pich, member of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Vice-Minister of Military Equipment and Armament; Sien An, member of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the DRVN; and Ken Aun, Secretary General of the Ministry of Popular Education and Youth.

A communique was issued in Hanoi on the occasion of Samdech Penn Nouth's visit to the DRVN.

It stressed:

"Premier Pham Van Dong and Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth reviewed the situation of the struggle of the two peoples against US aggression since the visit of Head of State Norodom Sihanouk in early June 1970.

They highly praised the great victories recorded in all domains by the two peoples over the past period. They severely condemned manœuvres of the Nixon administration which is trying to keep in power its lackeys in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and which stubbornly prolongs and extends the war of aggression, multiplies its crimes against the three peoples of Indochina. They categorically rejected the so-called "5-point peace initiative" of US President Nixon as a perfidious manœuvre aimed at deceiving worlds and American opinion, serving the needs of the US election in November 1970, eluding the demands of the peoples of Indochina and the world for cessation of the US aggression and total withdrawal of US military personnel and troops of the US and its satellites from Indochina and refusing to respond to the logical and reasonable proposals made on September 17, 1970 by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, therefore to go on prolonging and expanding the war of aggression in Indochina.

Once again, the two Prime Ministers affirmed the adherence of the two peoples and two Governments to the sacred commitments enunciated in the April 25, 1970 Joint Communique of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference and the June 7, 1970 Joint Communique of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia. They expressed the conviction that the militant solidarity between the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Lao peoples will consolidate and strengthen day by day on the basis of mutual respect with a view to fighting together to bring the just cause of the three peoples to final victory and ensuring long-term co-operation in building, their respective countries each according to its one way.

Following the visit of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the success of the current friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by Samdech Penn Nouth, President of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea, has made an important contribution to the strengthening of the militant solidarity and the indestructible friendly co-operation between the brotherly Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples who are giving wholehearted mutual support and aid for complete victory over the US aggressors and their henchmen."

Hail the Mauritanian People's Glorious National Day

ON November 28, 1960, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania was proclaimed after 40 years of French domination (1920-1960) and nearly two centuries of oppression and exploitation by British, French and Dutch colonialists. It was the crowning accomplishment of many years of relentless struggle by the Mauritanian people, a group of nationalities with heroic traditions of resistance against foreign aggression, Mauritania's history still keeps records of holy patriotic wars of the Berbers in the 7th century and of the Moors in the 16th century against imperialist and colonialist aggressors.

After independence, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania had to dispose of a deplorable legacy left by colonialism. However, the hard working Mauritanians have tided over many difficulties and set about building their country. In a short period they have made giant strides. Their country is no more a land of poverty, ignorance and backwardness. Schools, hospitals and factories have mushroomed everywhere, as well as new buildings, spacious avenues, large airports and busy ports... Animal husbandry, cultivation, fishery and ore extraction have been paid particular attention and developed by the state.

Since its founding, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, under the leadership of President Mohtar Ould Daddah and the Mauritanian People's Party, has been pursuing a foreign policy of non-alignment. She has been giving wholehearted support to all national liberation movements and making an active contribution to the liberation of the whole of Africa from imperialism, colonialism and apartheid.

In June 1967, she broke diplomatic relations with the United States in protest against the latter's support of Israel then waging an aggressive war in the Middle East. This stern warning on US imperialism was an expression of its unyielding stand against aggression.

With regard to Viet Nam, the Government and people of Mauritania have shown consistent sympathy with, and support to, their patriotic resistance against US aggression. President Mohtar Ould Daddah has many a time stated his backing for their legitimate position and urged the US imperialists to end their aggressive war in Viet Nam, withdraw all their troops from South Viet Nam and let the South Vietnamese people settle their own internal affairs. In July 1968, during an interview with Tran Hoai Nam, head of a SVN NFL delegation visiting Mauritania, he stated: "We condemn the aggression of the US imperialists in South Viet Nam... We give resolute and all-round support to the valiant and successful effort of the Vietnamese people to liberate their country. For Mauritania, the representative of the South Vietnamese people victim of US aggression is the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation."

Immediately after the emergence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Mauritania Government recognized it (June 17, 1969) The Mauritania-South Viet Nam Joint Communique on the occasion of the friendly visit of the SVNPRG special envoy Nguyen Van Quang to Mauritania (December 29, 1969) officially announced the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two Governments.

For the South Vietnamese people this was a great encouragement. They pledge further efforts to strengthen the friendship and militant solidarity with the fraternal people of Mauritania.

On the glorious tenth founding anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the South Vietnamese people convey to the Mauritanian Government, Party and people their heartfelt thanks and their warmest greetings with sincere wishes for ever greater successes in their consolidation of national independence and building of a prosperous country.

SVNR PRG Foreign Minister concludes visit to Bulgaria

ON November 18, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam ended her friendship visit to Bulgaria.

Present at the airport to see her off were Mr Ivan Bashev, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, many officials from the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, mass organizations and the diplomatic corps in Sofia, including Mr Huynh Phan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

During the visit, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh and her delegation had been received by G. Traikov, Chairman of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Todor Zhivkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, who reaffirmed the strong support of the Bulgarian Government and people to the South Vietnamese people's struggle against the US imperialists.

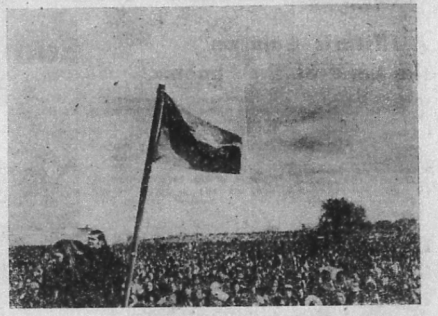
On November 18, a communique was issued on the occasion of Mme Nguyen Thi Binh's visit to Bulgaria.

It read: "The talks between Mr Ivan Bashev, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam reviewed the relations between the two countries as well as international problems of mutual concern."

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet Nam," it continued, "was elated at the considerable successes of the Bulgarian people in their socialist construction and expressed her gratitude for the fraternal and unstinted support and assistance of the Government and people of Bulgaria. She posted the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the situation in South Viet Nam, the manoeuvres of the US administration to carry through its program of "Vietnamization" of the war and the unavoidable failure of this policy."

"The Bulgarian side," it stressed, "hailed the great achievements recorded by the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against US imperialism and reaffirmed its all-round assistance in the future. It condemned the crimes perpetrated by the US troops and their agents, and voiced its full support for the ten-point overall solution and the September 17 proposal put forth by the SVNR PRG at the Paris Conference regarding the total and unconditional withdrawal of the US troops and troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam by June 30, 1971, to establish a provisional coalition government and to let the South Vietnamese people decide themselves their internal affairs. The Bulgarian side approved the position of the SVNR PRG in regard to President Nixon's five-point proposals."

After denouncing the US aggressive war in Cambodia and Laos, the communique said: "The two Ministers were convinced that lasting international security and peace cannot be achieved unless imperialist aggression in Indochina is ended. They condemned the continued violation of the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the recent threat by the US administration to resume bombardments against this country, and considered such acts a danger to peace.



NFL flag flown in Washington during an anti-war rally.

Anti-US Uruguayans have changed "United States Boulevard" into "Viet Nam Boulevard"

in brief

On Nov. 6, taking the floor at a grand commemorative rally for the 53rd anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow, M. A. Suslov, Politbureau member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, once again affirmed his support to the anti-US struggle for national salvation of the Vietnamese people. He stressed that the main problem now was the cessation by the US of its aggression in Viet Nam and withdrawal of its troops from South Viet Nam.

On Nov. 11 in New York, the "Anxious Graduates from Military Academies" organization put out a statement urging the US government to put an immediate end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam and to withdraw its support for the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration.

On Nov. 11, in a talk with students of Rutgers University (New Jersey), Jane Fonda, the famous movie star and anti Viet Nam war activist pointed out that only when Nixon had made public a time-limit for total US troop withdrawal from South Viet Nam could peace be rapidly restored in Viet Nam.

On Nov. 12, US professor of history Steele Commager declared at a Symposium on Violence that so long as the Nixon administration pursued its Indochina war, violence would continue in the United States.

On Nov. 5, the Belgian Committees for Anti-imperialist Actions of the Youth published a statement calling for the Belgian government's recognition of the DRVN and SVNR PRG governments. The announcement reaffirmed close solidarity with, and strong support for, the three fighting Indochinese peoples.

On Nov. 15, delegates to the transport Workers' Congress representing 2 million trade-union members in Great Britain meeting in London passed a resolution calling on the Labour Party to bring pressure to bear on the British Government for the cessation of its support for the US war of aggression in Viet Nam.

Over the last weeks, the Czechoslovak Peace Committee has received more than 5,000 resolutions, petitions and letters from mass organizations, army units, etc... voicing their opposition to the US war in Indochina. The "Fatra" firm in Moravia has collected more than 3,500 crowns to buy medicines for the three Indochinese peoples.

The Finnish Peace Committee has recently organized a rally at Korsnas called "Night for Viet Nam." Over 200 delegates of various social segments at Korsnas attended the gathering. 1,000 leaflets in support for Viet Nam were distributed on the occasion.

AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION supports Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia

AT its 9th session at Tripoli from November 9 to 11, 1970, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization unanimously adopted a resolution warmly hailing the victory of the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples in their just struggle against US aggression for national salvation.

The resolution denounced the aggressive schemes and acts of the US imperialists and their henchmen in Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia, and called on all international and national organizations of peace and democracy and the freedom-and justice-loving people the world over:

To condemn the continued US war of aggression in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia; unmask the obstinate and bellicose attitude of the Nixon administration and condemn its war crimes in Indochina; condemn the US perfidious manoeuvres, including the so-called "new peace initiative" of President Nixon; and demand that the United States put an end to its war of aggression, withdraw completely, rapidly and unconditionally the US and satellite troops from Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia;

To fully support the Vietnamese people's struggle and the 10-point overall solution of the NFL and the SVNR PRG as well as the September 17 statement of the SVNR PRG elaborating this overall solution;

To give full support to the struggle of the Lao people and the 5-point political solution of the Lao Patriotic Front; and demand, first of all, the complete and unconditional cessation of the US bombardments on the entire territory of that country so that the concerned Lao parties may begin negotiations to settle the problems of their country;

To back completely the struggle of the Cambodian people under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia — the only legitimate and legal Government of the Khmer people — and give unreserved support for the 5-point Proclamation made on March 23, 1970 by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk;

To intensify activities in all forms to flay the obstinacy and fraud to the US aggressors, and give stronger moral and material support to Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

SOUTH VIET NAM

No 81

Dec. 1st, 1970

Published by the NFL Information Commission

Index 12.520